CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO. 50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

Poland

DATE OF

SUBJECT

Sociological - Radio, foreign broadcasts

INFORMATION 1950

HOW

Weekly, thrice-weekly, daily newspapers

DATE DIST. /9Dec 1950

WHERE

PUBLISHED

WHERE PUBLISHED Mannheim; Quakenbrueck; Krakow

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

PUBLISHED 28 Jun - 24 Sep 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Polish

REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE MATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE METHER STATES WITHING THE MEASURE OF SEPONAGE ACT SO OF THE CONTRACT OF THE METHER OF THE METHER STATES OF THE CONTRACT OF OF ITS CONTRACT IS ANY MEANING TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PRESON IS PRO-MIDITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROMISITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

WAR OF AIR WAVES CONTINUES AS FOREIGN BROADCASTS COMPETE FOR POLISH LISTENERS

REVIEWS FOREIGN BROADCASTS IN POLISH -- Mannheim, Ostatnie Wiadomosci, 24 Sep 50

The Voice of America, with two broadcasts and seven rebroadcasts in Polish daily, attempts to convey to the listener behind the Iron Curtain the difference between living conditions in the Western democracies and in Communist society. Every broadcast ends with a more or less apt satirical verse on conditions in USSR or the Satellites. It is unfortunate that the slogans advertised in Voice of America are not applied in gractice; those who escape from behind the Iron Curtain are disillusioned to find themselves at the mercy of the German government.

The BBC broadcasts four times daily in Polish. The programs reflect exclusively the British view point on world affairs and this has probably been the chief reason for frequent criticisms of London broadcasts on the part of Polish listeners. However, the blame should not fall on the Polish editorial staff working according to general instructions of the BBC, although reporting on strictly Polish matters could be done with more care.

On 4 August 1950, the National Committee for Free Europe began broadcasts in Polish.

The Polish programs of Radio Paris enjoy great popularity among listeners. The broadcast is at 2000 hours daily on a wave length of 48-meters. Radio Paris features correspondence with listeners all over the world. Andre Mosman, manager of the Polish Division, writes the replies. Occasional contests with prizes create interest among Poles both inside Poland and abroad. Unfortunately, only one wave length is used and this is subject to frequent fading and poor reception. The same Paris staff prepares the medium-wave broadcasts of Radio Lille, transmitted daily except Sunday. These comprise news and music intended primarily for Poles in France.

Radio Stuttgart transmits one Polish program each month (first Friday) on religious matters, at 1815 hours.

CONFI	FIDE	NTI	\L

	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-	LA	SSIFICATION	CONFIDENTIAL			 	
	STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSR8	DISTRIBUTION		Table with		
ı,	ARMY	X	AIR	\mathbf{X}	FBI		. 1.	1967 W x - 3		

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Radio Vatican broadcasts in Polish twice daily at 1615-1630 and 2015-2030. Radio Rome broadcasts at 1745-1815 daily. These programs, prepared by Karol Kleszczynski, give world-wide information on Polish life and quote the Polish press abroad.

The Turkish Radio daily transmits a 15-minute program from Ahkara in Polish at 1800. The programs give news from Turkey and quote the Polish press abroad. They are decidely anti-Communist.

Radio Nacional de Espana from Madrid is well known to Poles within Poland and abroad. Of all the radio stations, this is the most militant. Its programs Soviet penetration in countries behind the Iron Curtain and criticize the Communist system cleverly. Some of the excellent programs lead one to believe that Madrid is well informed on the situation in Poland, since on many occasions the news is broadcast before it appears in the press or on other broadcasts.

Short-wave broadcasts of Radio Montevideo every Sunday are similar in character. These programs are largely supported by the Union of Poles in Argentina.

Numerous Communist programs in Polish are beamed from Moscow, Prague, Budapest, Bucharest, and Sofia. The greatest activity of the Soviets lately, however, has been the jamming of foreign broadcasts. There are reputedly about 1,000 stations operating for jamming and this is beginning to be felt in Poland. It was impossible to receive in many parts of Germany a recent Polish broadcast from London at 2230 hours. The only solution, as recommended by the BBC during the war, is to try all the wave lengths of that particular station. One of the wave lengths will not be subject to jamming, since the enemy will want to Listen himself.

POLAND EXPANDS RADIOFICATION -- Quakenbrueck, Polak, 7 Sep 50

Radiofication in Poland has been rapidly expanded during the past 2 years to cut off the population from foreign broadcasts. As of 1 June 1950, the network extended to 5,062 localities, including 4,567 villages. There are now 471,550 loudspeakers in operation in Poland. Hooked up to the system are 3,412 schools, 5,596 reading rooms, 1,065 factories, 161 state farms, 75 agricultural producers' cooperatives, 402 hospitals and public welfare institutions, and 432 workers' centers.

KRAKOW TO HAVE MODERN BROADCASTING STATION -- Krakow, Dziennik Polski, 28 Jun 50

The rebuilding of the historical Tarnowski Palace, started in April 1949, will be completed by 22 July 1950. This building will house the offices and studios of a modern radio broadcasting station. It will have its own power plant.

- END -

CONFIDENTIAL